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PRICE THREE CENTS.

MANY MATABELES FALL IN BATTLE.

Captain Selous, the African
Explorer, Routs a Force
of Natives.

The Revolt Instigated by the
Colored Police, Who Joined
in the Attack.

It Will Not Be So Easy to Put Down
as Was Generally
Believed.

CHAOTIC SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLES.

Boers, Zulus and Other Aborigines May
Unite in a General Uprising Against
the Regime of Great
Britain.

Cape Town, March 28.—F. O. Selous, the
African explorer, who started from Bulu-
wayo at the head of a force of men to put
down the revolt of the Matabeles, has had
an engagement with the enemy, many of
whom were killed.

The transport riders are abandoning
their wagons and hurrying into the towns
for safety.

The rebellious Matabeles have raided al-
most every estate in the disturbed district
and carried off all the cattle.

A dispatch from Buluwayo under yester-
day's date represents the situation as be-
ing of the gravest character. A thousand
women and children are concentrated in
this district. The Matabeles burned a
store forty miles out from Buluwayo on
Thursday, and performed a dance around
the flames.

Many murders of whites, of the most
fendish character, are reported.

Cecil Rhodes is expected to arrive at
Salisbury on Sunday. It is learned that the
native police induced the Matabeles to re-
volt and joined them with 750 rifles and a
large quantity of ammunition.

A force of British troops under command
of Captain Spreckels defeated a body of
Matabeles on Thursday, killing a large
number of them. The British force lost no
men.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the
Cape Colony, has telegraphed to the Lon-
don Colonial Office that the reports of the
murder of Police Inspector Jackson and the
desertion of the native police to the Matabe-
les, taking their Martini rifles with them,
is confirmed.

The dispatch states that Mabele, son of
the late Matabele King, Lo Bengula, who
was banished in 1895, has returned to Mat-
abeleland, and that it was he who incited
the uprising.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN UNEASY

Worried Because He Ordered the With-
drawal of All the Troops of the
Chartered Company.

By Julian Ralph.
London, March 28.—The news of the up-
rising in Matabeleland creates increasing un-
easiness here, as the fact that Buluwayo
is virtually in a state of siege, shows that
the situation is very serious. Moreover, a
grave danger exists through the smallness

of the British forces now engaged in the
work of subjugation, as these can be easily
surprised and overwhelmed.

It is feared that if the Matabeles meet
with more success, it will set the whole of
South Africa in flame, as for a long time
past the natives have been generally un-
settled.

Mr. Chamberlain is credibly reported to
be very uneasy, particularly in view of his
heavy responsibility for the withdrawal
of all the chartered troops.

An attempt is being made at the War Of-
fice to minimize the affair, but it fails to
restore public confidence.

Some people entertain the view that
Rhodes himself may incur grave personal
danger in his efforts to reach Buluwayo.

THE NIMROD OF AFRICA.

Frederick Courtney Selous's Greatest of
Modern Hunters and Perhaps Rider
Haggard's Allan Quatermain.

Frederick Courtney Selous, who is re-
ported to have routed a force of Matabeles,
may be called the Nimrod of South Africa,
as he is regarded as the greatest of modern
hunters in the Dark Continent.

Mr. Selous is also an author—a writer of
exciting stories of adventures in the wilds,
full of thrilling episodes, depicted only as
a man who has actually faced death in the
jungles of Africa can do it.

But Mr. Selous is far excellence. The
mighty hunter and empire builder, who can
read the spoor of the wild beast better
than the books of the ancients, and who
can better drive a bullet from a rifle into
the brain of a charging lion than he can
impe his idea into the mind of the public.

He was the pioneer at the front, the
traveller, the geographer, the naturalist.
He, years ago, travelled over and mapped
out the greater portion of Mashonaland,
which Mr. Rhodes has annexed to the
British Empire. Nor was he content with
acting the part of explorer only; when the
time came for the British South Africa
Company to enter into possession, it was
Mr. Selous who was pioneer of the plou-
eers, the guide and leader of the vanguard
of the company's forces.

He has also rendered invaluable service
to science. The museum at South Ken-
sington, England, and other similar insti-
tutions have large collections of wild ani-
mals, and thousands of butterflies and
insects, for Mr. Selous is just as eager in
the pursuit of a moth as in the shooting
of an elephant or the hunting of a lion.

To him is due the knowledge which the
world now has of the topography of the
region which lies north of the Zambesi—
the St. Lawrence of Africa.

Mr. Selous comes of a Huguenot family,
which migrated from France to escape the
bitter persecutions which followed the
revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The
family settled in Jersey, where there still
remains a clump of houses bearing the
family name, although no living Selous is
to be found upon the island in the present
day.

His great-grandfather, being much
embittered against his native country on
account of persecution which drove him to
seek shelter in a foreign land, endeavored
to obliterate his foreign origin by dropping
the "de" from his name, electing to be
known as Selous. His descendants, however,
restored the letter shortly after their emi-
gration to England.

Whatever name they are known by, they
transmitted to their present representative
a physical constitution of almost unequalled
vigor. After twenty years roughing it in
tropical Africa, Mr. Selous is to-day as hale
and hearty and as healthy a specimen of
humanity as you will discover in a day's
march.

Many people have spoken of Mr. Selous
as the Allan Quatermain of Rider Hag-
gard's thrilling South African romance.
Rider Haggard is the Fenimore Cooper of
the present day, and Allan Quatermain is
as famous as Old Leather Stocking.

Allan Quatermain being the most famous

Continued on Second Page.

REBELS CAPTURE PINAR DEL RIO.

Spain's Main Stronghold in
the Western Part of
Cuba Fallen.

The Hot Fighting Done by
American Artillerymen of
the Bermuda.

No Chance for the Garrison Against
Their Hotchkiss and Gat-
ling Guns.

GEN NACEO DESTROYS THE TOWN.

Following His Usual Tactics, He Continues
on His Raid Through the Island, Leav-
ing No Refuge for the Dons from
Rains and Fever.

By Frederick W. Lawrence.

Havana, March 28.—Pinar del Rio has
fallen. The stronghold of the Spanish
army in the western part of the island was
taken by the insurgents yesterday.

There was a desperate fight and many
men on both sides are killed and wounded.
Only the meagre news of the battle has
been received in Havana, and the details
cannot at this moment be attained. What
news has been received was sent to the
Captain-General by the officer in charge of
the garrison at Pinar del Rio, after his
troops had been utterly routed and while
the insurgents were applying the torch to
the city.

At the palace absolutely nothing has been
given out and the most that can be ob-
tained there is confirmation of the story
that there was a fight. The Spanish of-
ficials will not state the result of the battle
nor have they furnished the local papers
with an official note of it. This in itself
is sufficient to confirm the report of Spanish
defeat, for the authorities never lose any
time in giving out the complete details of
victories for their side.

The Cuban sympathizers have received
information from the scene of battle. The
report made to them states that Generals
Antonio Maceo and Calixto Garcia were in
command of the rebel forces.

The hot fighting was done by the Ameri-
can artillerymen who came to Cuba on the
Bermuda filibustering expedition for the
express purpose of working the Hotchkiss
and Gatling guns, brought on the steamer.
Without the assistance of the Americans
Pinar del Rio would not have fallen. It
was only their deadly fire sent into the
town by the Gatling and Hotchkiss guns
that saved the day for the insurgents.

Pinar del Rio is situated about two-
thirds of the distance across the island at
the north and in the extreme western
province. It was a city of some 20,000
inhabitants, and the Spanish had relied
upon it to afford them a base for operations
in Pinar del Rio during the rainy season.

The Spanish garrison consisted of 4,000
men, and the attacking force had full 9,000
men besides the sharpshooters and other
skilled men of war who came on the Ber-
muda.

Following his usual policy, General Ma-



"The War Angel of Ayoleta," the Heroine Who Died on a Cuban
Battlefield.

Matilda Agramonte y Varona, daughter of two of the great families of Cuba, heiress to the fame and traditions of two old
names of Spain, and to the remnant of a fortune that was once one of the largest in the rich island, was killed a week ago
fighting in the ranks side by side with rebel soldiers. For generations the men of her name have fought the mother country
Every rebellion has found Agramontes and Varonas under the banner of Cuba Libre. Her father and a brother gave up their
lives in the Ten Years War. Her remaining brothers and her uncles enlisted under General Maceo, and left her alone on the
isolation in Puerto Principe, the only property left of the vast estate. She went to visit friends in a neighboring town, and on
her return she found the family residence burned, the cause gone, the servants murdered or scattered. A Spanish gendarme
had crossed there and destroyed the place. There was no place for the girl to go, so she asked the first band of rebels that passed
that way to take her with them to Maceo's camp. Once there she asked to be enlisted as a soldier. The chief at first refused,
but her brothers and uncles told him she would starve otherwise, and he relented and enrolled her. She saw only one
battle. At Ayoleta, near the town of Quemado de Guines, the advance of a strong Spanish column overtook Maceo's command.
The rebels were hopelessly outnumbered, and a battle meant a catastrophe. Maceo was on his way to meet the Bermuda,
and two-thirds of his men were to be armed with the weapons she brought. He called for volunteers to face the Spanish army
and delay their march, so that the remainder of the column could escape. The first to step forward in answer to the call were
Cuban girl, her brothers and uncles. They knew that the service meant death, but they went, and the girl stood their shoulder
to shoulder with the other volunteers and died until she fell. The Spaniards saw she was a woman, and called on her to sur-
render. "d Primerero mueren," she answered. "Viva Cuba Libre!"
She fell dead, with a dozen wounds, and now the Cubans speak of her as "The War Angel of Ayoleta."

ceo did not hold the town. He simply de-
stroyed it and then passed out to some
other place.

Exactly where he is at present is not
known. The Spanish troops in the province
of Pinar del Rio are now without a refuge
from the rains, malaria and yellow fever
which sweep over that part of the island
during the rainy season and which are so
fatal to those who are not acclimated.

It is predicted that if the war extends
far into the rainy season that yellow fever
will carry off the Spanish troops in groups.
The news of the fall of the city was
brought into Havana by mounted couriers.
They must have ridden for their lives to
get here as they did, for the scene of
action is close to 100 miles from this city.

ANOTHER GOULD HEIR.

The Third Son of George Was Born Yes-
terday Morning and Is a
Fine Youngster.

The household of George J. Gould, the
millionaire, was increased by the arrival
of a boy baby yesterday. Mother and child are
being well and the father has "absolutely
nothing to say for publication."

This felicitous event occurred in the Gould
residence at No. 857 Fifth avenue at 7:45
a. m. No 34 West Forty-seventh street, who
attended the mother, assured those who
went to him for information, that the baby
was a bouncing little fellow, that it was too
early to tell whether he resembled his father
or his mother, and that Mrs. Gould was
in cheerful spirits. The baby weighs ten
pounds.

This is the fifth child and the third son of
George Gould. The oldest, named after his
mother, is Kingdon Gould, now eight years
old. Then comes Jay Gould, aged seven,
who resembles his grandfather in features.
Marjorie Gould is five years old, and Vivian,
who until yesterday was the baby of the
household, is three years and six months old.
The mother of these children is a very
beautiful woman. Her maiden name was
Edith Kingdon and she was an actress. She
was at one time a member of the stock com-
pany of Daly's Theatre and stood very high
in her profession.

The Goulds until recently resided at Lake-
wood, N. J., a popular winter resort. They
returned to town only a few weeks ago.

CULLOM WILL FIGHT FOR POOR DYGERT.

The Illinois Senator to Intro-
duce a Peremptory Reso-
lution To-morrow.

Will Demand from General Wey-
ler an Account of the
Prisoner's Fate.

The Non-Committal Tactics of Sec-
retary Olney Regarded
with Suspicion.

IS WALTER DYGERT DEAD OR ALIVE?

The Public Far from Satisfied with the
Lame Excuses and False Suppo-
sitions Announced by Repre-
sentative Hopkins.

By Julius Chambers.
Washington, March 28.—Senator Cullom,
of Illinois, has grown weary of the delay
of the State Department in its alleged
efforts to obtain information about Walter
Grant Dygert. He said to-night that unless
the Department can furnish something of
a definite nature by next Monday he will
introduce a resolution calling for a per-
emptory demand upon General Weyler for
a statement of facts concerning Dygert and
his case.

Up to the close of the department this
evening not a word had been received in
regard to this young American, whose fate
is beclouded by the neglect of the United
States Consul-General at Havana and the
evasions of the State Department.

The mystery surrounding a case that,
with the facilities of official communica-
tion and the friendly relations existing
between Consul-General Williams and Gen-
eral Weyler, ought to have been brought
to a prompt settlement warrant the sus-

picion that there is some element in it ren-
dering concealment of importance to some-
body.

The interview of Representative Hop-
kins, of Illinois, with Secretary Olney, upon
which the injunction of secrecy was laid
by the Secretary, turns out to have been of
no consequence whatever as tending to
throw light upon the vital question: "Is
Dygert alive or dead?"

Mr. Olney simply undertook to convince
the Congressman that too much impor-
tance was being attached to this case. In
the same connection he sought to explain
the delay of the department in procuring
information.

Mr. Olney said that Dygert had gone to
Cuba without any papers whatever, and
was, therefore, subjected to the gravest
suspicion; that the absence of any papers
of identification involved the case in com-
plications that required time to unravel.

The Secretary also repeats the excuses
hitherto put forward by the department as
to the inaccessibility of the prison in which
Dygert is confined.

These excuses may have appeased Repre-
sentative Hopkins and quieted his zeal in
behalf of Dygert, but Senator Cullom is
not to be put off by any such lame repeti-
tions of explanations already made by Wil-
liams and Weyler.

The Secretary appreciates the fact that
the Journal deserves the gratitude of the
people of this country, and of Illinois in
particular, for its gallant fight in behalf
of the liberty, if not the life, of a penniless
and unfriended citizen seized by "Butcher"
Weyler with the purpose of surrounding
his assumption of command in Cuba with a
false renown by making the claim that he
had captured a noted chief of the insur-
gents.

MARLBOROUGH AT HOME.

The Return from Abroad of the Ducal
Young Couple to Be Celebrated
in Grand Style.

By Julian Ralph.
London, March 28.—The homecoming of
the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough,
after a honeymoon tour abroad of several
months, will be celebrated in grand style
on their beautiful estate at Woodstock,
near Banbury, on next Tuesday.

FIRST EFFECTS OF THE NEW LAW.

Saloon Keepers Needlessly
Prompt in Complying
with Its Provisions.

Excessive Zeal of Patrolmen
Throws Hundreds of Dealers
into a Panic.

President Roosevelt and Chief Conlin
Say That Ample Time Will
Be Allowed.

FREE LUNCH NOT YET FORBIDDEN.

Clubmen Protest More in Sorrow Than in
Anger That the Law Is Hard—in Brook-
lyn the Law Will Be in Full
Force To-day.

The Raines Excise law goes into effect in
Brooklyn to-day, but in this town, the few
saloonkeepers that the old law granted
hotels and saloons on Sunday still exist.
The operations of the Raines law will be
suspended until the Chief of Police is in-
formed by the Corporation Counsel just
what the law requires him to do.

So to-day you can still get a drink with
your meals at any of the big hotels; you
can get a drink in a saloon between mid-
night and 1 o'clock to-morrow morning; you
can drink all you like in your club without
fear of interruption by the police, and, if
you own a saloon, you can calmly go to
sleep behind your bar without being com-
pelled to let the public gaze at you.

It was not until yesterday that saloon
keepers began to realize that Senator
Raines's bill had become a law. Through
the agitation of the police and a surprising
lack of intelligence on the part of hundreds
of patrolmen, saloonkeepers all over town
were thrown into something like a panic.
They were warned to be in readiness for
the worst. The law might be carried out
at any moment. They had better beware!

Chief Conlin was very sorry that some
of his men had bungled so badly in the
matter and had misinterpreted his orders
so completely, but the mischief was done.
The effect of the new law became visible.

PASSING OF THE FREE LUNCH.
The first and most striking sign of the
new order of things was the passing of the
free lunch. As a matter of fact there was
no need of any saloon keeper abandon-
ing his free lunch counter until he received
final instructions from Police Headquarters
that the law required it. But many of
them, particularly the owners of small
German drinking places, who, as the League
investigation demonstrated, are peculiarly
susceptible to police tyranny, were so
frightened by the warning they received
that they hastily threw their entire supply
of free lunch into the ash barrel.

In the downtown saloons and the more
pretentious drinking places they were in
no such hurry, although in almost every
place you found a placard announcing that
within a few days the free lunch counter
would be closed. But upon all sides you
saw signs of the passing of this peculiar
institution.

As you walked through the streets be-
tween Grand and Fourteenth, east of Third
avenue, you saw the beginning of the end.
Here and there heavy counters, upon which
the free lunch had been spread, were car-
ried out on the sidewalk to be taken away.
This saloon was closed; that saloon was
in the hands of an agent of the brewery, who
had foreclosed the mortgage. The life of
those places seemed to have departed. This,
however, is only the beginning. The blow
will come when each of these saloon keep-
ers will be asked to pay \$300 for a new
license.

THE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

At the same time that Chief Conlin's
the Corporation Counsel for an or-
upon the new law, Superintendent
Kelvey, of the Brooklyn police, asked
District-Attorney of that city for his
Superintendent McKelvey received
following answer yesterday:

District-Attorney's Office,
Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.,
March 27, 1896.

William J. McKelvey, Esq., Superintendent of
Police:
Dear Sir—I respectfully call your attention to
section 31, sub-division H of the Raines bill,
which is as follows: "It is hereby declared that
when the sale of liquor is forbidden any cus-
tains, screens or blinds, opaque or colored glass,
that obstructs the view from the sidewalk, al-
ley or road in the front of or from the side of
end of the building, of the bar or place in such
building where liquors are sold or kept for sale."

The Raines bill is now the law of this State
and should be enforced to the letter from the
time it became a law. The saloons where
opaque or colored glass is in the front doors or
windows, should be notified at once to change
the glass and to place the fixtures in the front
part of the saloon in such a position that full
view of the bar may be had from the street
during the hours of closing and on Sunday.
Your officers should be notified where the cus-
tains are down or the vision obscured, to call
the attention of the proprietors to the evasion
of the law, and if the law is not complied with
the officers should report the next morning to
the District-Attorney's office.

I also call your attention to section 35 of the
Raines bill: "All officers should be instructed to
report to the District Attorney all violations of
the law, where complaints will be received and
first laid before the police magistrate by the
District-Attorney. It appears on the examina-
tion before the police magistrate that a crime
has been committed, the police magistrate has
no other power than to hold the defendant to
await the action of the Grand Jury, where fur-
ther prosecution will take place."

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully
yours,
WILLIAM O. MILES,
Assistant District-Attorney.

Superintendent McKelvey's interpretation
of this letter was very clear and concise.
He ordered every police captain in Brook-
lyn to notify every saloon keeper in Brook-
lyn that he must expose the interior of his
place to view to-day by removing all cur-
tains, screens or other obstructions
when he opened his place again to-
morrow he must have no free
NEED NOT MAKE A
"The enforcement of the is



An Episode in the Life of the Man Who is Leading the English Against the Matabele.
Frederick Selous, the English explorer who is leading the English against the Matabele warriors, is the origi-
nal of Rider Haggard's hero, Allan Quatermain. The above picture is reproduced from a recent issue of the "Re-
view of Reviews," and illustrates a narrow escape of Selous, whose horse was charged by an elephant and over-
thrown. The explorer was badly injured and nearly lost his life.